

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

NO. 84.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. *dec1 w&t-wt*

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions in any of the Courts of Justice.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House. *nov15 w&t-wt*

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House, with an office in Circuit Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY,.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monro, Esq., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington. *thos. B. monro, Jr.*

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. *april w&t-wt*

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. *april w&t-wt*

G. W. CRADDOCK,.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. *jan w&t-wt*

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SOOTH AND FOURTH STS.
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone. Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. *dec6 t-w&t-wt*

BEN. J. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory. Collections made in all parts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances promptly made. Money invested and rents collected and remitted. *Office on South Delaware street, between Second and Third. oct4 w&t-wt*

A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. *feb22 w&t-wt*

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman. *feb22 w&t-wt*

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. *mar10 w&t-wt*

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET.

Two doors North of the Court-House, FRANKFORT, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties. *Office on Market street. may19 tf*

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. *jan14 w&t-wt*

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. *sep6 w&t-wt*

JOHN G. HENDRICKS,
DEALER IN FINE
Groceries and Confectionaries,
PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c.,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
Cardinals, &c., &c.,
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ian28 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Periodicals, Monthlys, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. *mar27 w&t-wt*

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectively solicited a few of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

H. P. CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

THE BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. *Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office. feb22 w&t-wt*

Desirable Hotel Property for Sale

THE undersigned offers a sale his Hotel property in the city of Frankfort, known as McElwaine's Hotel. The house is recently enlarged and improved furnished entire with furniture. To any one wishing to engage in the Hotel business a good opportunity is now offered. *je15 w&t-wt*

D. MERIWETHER,

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. G. WATERS,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar22 w&t-wt

M. B. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 4 Masonic Building,

Louisville, Ky.

mar10 w&t-wt

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the

United States, formerly the

Owens Hotel.

When you go to Louisville

stop there.

j53 ly

NATHANIEL WOLFE,.....S. N. HODGES,

LATE OF FRANKFORT.

WOLFE & HODGES,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS

AT LAW,

AND

COLLECTING AGENTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House. oct4 w&t-wt

C. T. MERRIMAN,

Traveling and Walking Suits

C. T. MERRIMAN,

WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in

the above goods at greatly reduced prices.

50 Plain Eng Barge Suits at \$10 75

50 Flounced Eng Barge Suits at

\$14 00

50 Fitted Skirts Eng Barge Suits at

\$14 00

50 Chailey Suits from \$16 to \$18 00.

25 Rich Valencia Suits from \$18 to

\$22 00.

25 Girls in Summer Silk from \$20 to

\$25 00.

C. T. MERRIMAN,

National Hotel Building,

FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

je36 t-w&t-wt

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, size, and quality of

handsome

Carpets, Tassels, Cornices, Bands,

Rugs, Mats, Cornices, Bands,

India & Wicker Matting, Shells,

Hair Rods, Curtains, Shade Trimmings,

Crumb Cloths, Gimp, Green Baize,

Green Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We

keep on hand and make to order

order for all kinds of

order.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, 79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

sun13 w&t-wt

SAMUEL L. LEE,.....J. W. OWEN.

Boots & Shoes,

ALSO,

WHEAT & RYE BOTTLES,

AND OTHERS,

WINE & LIQUOR BOTTLES,

AND OTHERS,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TE R M S.

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

Religious Notices.

Rev. B. F. Hungerford, of Shelbyville, will preach in the Baptist Church, in this city, to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The Rev. J. T. Cosby, of Bardstown, will preach in the Presbyterian church to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 11 o'clock, and also at night. The public are invited to attend.

THE CASE OF SQUIRE TURNER.—Major Squire Turner appeared at the Court of Appeals on last Wednesday morning and filed his response in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Turner, and urged the Court to set the case for trial some day in the present term; but yesterday the Court, on account of the crowded state of the docket, postponed its consideration until the third day of the December term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.—The first term of the United States Circuit and District Courts, required to be held by the late act of Congress, was held at Covington commencing on Monday last. The next regular term is fixed for the 2d Monday in September.

The Circuit Judge has fixed the regular terms at Paducah, to commence on the 3d Mondays in September and March in each year. The first regular term at Louisville will commence on the 24th inst., and the next on the 4th Monday in April.

Hon. Thos. B. Monroe, the District Judge, left this city, yesterday for Paducah.

A Bell Elector out for Breckinridge. Mr. John Clisby, of Coosa, one of the Bell and Everett Electors for Alabama, has declined the honor. In a letter announcing the fact says:

The selection, no doubt, was made upon the presumption that, having formerly been a member of the Whig party, I should necessarily support that ticket. It was a Whig and American doctrine—and a cardinal one too—that of protection to property in the Territories, and having advocated it then, and since a Southern rights man, I could not abandon it to support men (although one old Whig) nominated by a professedly new party, and not committed to any line of policy. Where, then, should I go? Why, to a party advocating my principles of course, and that leads me, upon principle, to the support of Breckinridge and Lane, even at the hazard of being called a Democrat. New issues, or parties formed on all those issues, necessarily involve new associations, and I do not expect to be the only man that will have strange bedfellows before the canvas closes; neither will I undertake to defend the record of any politician; the present is what we have to do with. However open to criticism may be the record of Mr. Breckinridge, his character for honor and integrity has never been assailed, and that satisfies me in the belief that, if elected, he will faithfully carry out the principles set forth in the platform, and which in his letter of acceptance, he not only indorses, but eloquently defends.

When McDonald made his wonderful charge at Wagram, closing his ranks when they were broken, laying the places of his dead with the living, leaving his blood tracks behind him, moving his terrible column ever onward and forward, sheeted as it was, with the flame, and covered by the fire of its own guns, until, regardless of all obstacles, it burned and blazed, and hewed its way through the serried masses which opposed it, he did not only a brave but a prudent thing. His only safety was in advancing. Had he reeded, under these circumstances, the annihilation of his force, and the destruction of those who depended upon him, would have been inevitable. So it is with us, my friends; if there be a path of safety, as I verily believe there is, it lies before us. If success be possible it is by this road that we must reach it, and if fall we must, let it be rather in advance than in retreat.

Having now reviewed this question in some of its other aspects, let me ask, what course shall it be to dissolve the Union, except upon one contingency—and no man, North or South, would be a Union man under all circumstances; and where he leads I dare follow, in this fight, at least. On the contrary, in my opinion, the foundation is now laying broad and deep—embracing the Union in its limits—for a party truly national, disengaged from the Whig party, and the Union element that mingled in his nomination, and for that reason Union Whigs should not support him. That bugbear will not deter me. If simply demanding our rights under the Constitution endangers the Union, let those who refuse those rights answer for it. Never will I, by vote or otherwise, concede a right to save it. "Trifles he armed who hath his quarrel just." And our gallant Yancey may safely trust that triple armor to defend him against all the shafts that envy, malice, and hatred can hurl at him, and all the charges of disunion made by Lilliputian intellects. I have yet to see the evidence of his desire to dissolve the Union, except upon one contingency—and no man, North or South, would be a Union man under all circumstances; and where he leads I dare follow, in this fight, at least.

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THE LITTLE GIANT'S STRENGTH.—In Jackson Parish, Louisiana, there are but two Douglass men, and one of them is in jail.

Call on most any Druggist or Medicine dealer and get one of the Perry Davis Almanacs or directions for the use of the Vegetable Pain Killer; you will find them instructive, and by following the directions, an immense amount of suffering can be prevented, and at a trifling expense. Be sure you get the genuine Davis Vegetable Pain Killer. Upon its reputation, and great sale, many others and worthless preparations are being palmed off upon the public. Don't delay, but get it, and test it. Sold everywhere.

sep14 w2

Many persons say that they have tried almost every remedy that has been recommended for humors, and they are no better now than when they commenced them, and they have no confidence in any thing that is advertised to cure Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and all similar humors. We would say to those that there is now a remedy, that as yet has never failed of curing those diseases. It acts upon an entirely different principle from anything ever offered for them; it throws Humors out of the blood through the skin, which is the only channel through which the system can be entirely freed from them. If you will try it you will not say of this as you have by the others for it will cure all.

NEW FASHIONED SHOOTING IRONS.—We are requested by GEN. M. D. WEST, Q. M. G., to state that he has some five and six shooters, an improvement on Colt's revolvers, which he invites gentlemen to call and examine, at his office. They are sent to him for sale, and will be sold at lower prices than such articles are usually valued at. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and buy. Our armory is already amply supplied, and our cannon battery will be erected, and guns unlimbered, whenever occasion requires.

We refer to Dr. Weaver's Syrup. sep14 w2

SENATOR HUNTER OF VIRGINIA, on the Senator of the Day and the Exigencies of the Times.

The speech of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, delivered at Charlottesville, August 17th, 1860, on the invitation of the Democratic Convention, is published in full in the papers of Virginia. It is evidently a speech prepared with great care. He spoke, in opening, of the fact that at last the slavery question has divided the Democratic party, but, however dark the prospect, he does not despair of the Republic, for says he:

Time and experience, which teaches so much to sadden us in the progress of life, has taught me at least one lesson of comfort and consolation in situations of difficulty and trouble. They have increased my confidence in the empire of truth over the American people. Present the issues fairly, and give them time to consider them, and the cases are rare when they will not, upon a sober second thought, render such a verdict as truth and justice demand.

We have only room for a few striking passages:

When I first entered the Federal councils, which was at the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the moral and political status of the slavery question was very different from what it is now. Then the Southern men themselves, with but few exceptions, admitted slavery to be a moral evil, and palliated and excused it upon the plea of necessity. Then there were few men of any party to be found in the non-slaveholding States who did not maintain both the constitutionality and expediency of the anti-slavery resolution, now generally known as the Wilmot Proviso. Had any man that day ventured the proposition that the Missouri restriction would ever be repealed, he would be deemed a visionary and theorist of the wildest sort. What a revolution have we not witnessed in all this! The discussion and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since so as to absorb almost entirely the American mind. In many respects the results of that discussion have not been adverse to us. Southern men no longer occupy a deprecative attitude upon the question of a slave in this country. Whilst they, by no means, pretend that slavery is a good condition of things under all circumstances, and in all countries, they do maintain that, under the relations that the two races stand to each other here, it is best for both that the inferior should be subjected to the superior. The same opinion is extending even in the North, where is entertained by many, although not generally accepted. As evidence, too, of the growing change on this subject of the public sentiment of the world, I may refer to the course of France and Great Britain in regard to the Coödele and the African apprenticeship question as introduced into their colonies. That they are thus running the slave trade in another form is rarely denied. It is not to be supposed that these Governments are blind to the nature of the Coödele trade, and the arguments by which they defend it afford already an evidence of a growing change in their opinions upon slavery in general.

W. E. ARTHUR,
Democratic Elector for the Tenth Congressional District, will speak in Owen county, as follows:

Owensboro, Monday, Sept. 17.

Monterey, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Stampers, Thursday, Sept. 20.

New Liberty, Friday, Sept. 21.

J. Stoddard Johnson,
Assistant Elector for the State at large, will address the citizens of Owen county, at the following times and places:

Owensboro, Monday, Sept. 17.

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New Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Stampers' Mills, Thursday, Sept. 20.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Letter from James S. Green.

CANTON, Mo., August 13, 1863.

To T. Northcutt, Enoch Hooten, and others, Mexico, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN.—Since my return home, I have received your letter, inviting me to address the people on the political issues of the day, and am sorry to say, in reply, that the state of my health, and numerous engagements, will prevent my naming a time at which I can visit you; but if it be in my power, I shall certainly do so before the November election.

In the meantime, in order to prevent all misapprehensions with regard to my real position, I will take the liberty of making a brief statement on the general subject.

Like all true friends of our country, I exceedingly regret the division of the Democratic party, but it is perfectly useless to waste time and strength in impractical regrets, and it would be equally unprofitable to go back and heap censure upon the different parties to the division. I deem it my duty rather to take the subject up exactly as I find it pending before the country, and shape my action just as patriotism requires to produce beneficial results, instead of stirring up excitement and ill-feeling, by attributing the separation of the Convention to the one side or the other—to the cause, or to the results necessarily produced thereby.

From my intercourse and acquaintance with the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge in this State, I am satisfied there are true patriots and sound Democrats supporting each of these candidates for the Presidency. It would, therefore, be the height of folly and the grossest injustice to speak of such citizens in terms of reproach and abuse. Whilst I shall support Breckinridge, it shall be my purpose to respect the predilections of others, and present for candid consideration the motives and reasons by which I am influenced.

The Democratic National Convention divided into two parts, each of which has presented a candidate, but neither of them can claim to have been nominated in the regular way, according to the rules, usages, and customs of the party—Neither received two thirds of the electoral college, which was requisite to constitute a nomination. Douglas never received more than 181½ votes, while 203 was the whole number, and two thirds of that is of course 2/3. And of the 181½ votes which were cast for Douglas, many of them were spurious, illegal votes, brought into the Convention merely for the purpose of increasing his apparent vote.

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It is now six years since the election of 1844, when the nomination at Baltimore. The mere fact that Douglas received the majority of the votes, does not amount to anything. Other aspirants have obtained large majorities in National Conventions heretofore, and yet we not, for that reason, declared the nominee. I need only name Van Buren and Cass, in 1844. The fact is, there can be no safety on conservatism in such conventions without the two-thirds rule, and when it is destroyed, National Conventions cease.

But the property of the rule, and its non-observance this year in the case of Mr. Douglas, are incontestable truths, which cannot be for a moment doubted. And what is the claim of a nominee worth, when so seriously and so generally controverted as in this case? It is not to be denied that a large majority in nearly every Democratic State in the Union, utterly repudiate the idea that Douglas has been nominated. They are as intelligent, and we are bound to believe, as honest, as any other Democrats, and have the same right to judge and determine for themselves. They will not support him, and hence the whole moral force of a nomination is completely lost, whether they are right or wrong in their judgment. They must and will cast five-sixths of all the Democratic electoral votes for President, and surely every true man and patriot will treat them with the consideration due to brethren. They deny the nomination, and all obligation to support Douglas, and the whole moral force and efficacy of this so called nomination are gone forever.

It surely will not be claimed, or even thought of, by the most enthusiastic, that the pretended nomination of Douglas, will ever induce the Democrats to whom I refer, to extend their support under such circumstances. No! Its charm is destroyed—its potency gone. The facts of the case have dispelled all doubt. What, then, remains to be done? Shall we quietly submit to the election of a Black Republican, without an effort to prevent it, or shall we indulge in criminal and recriminatory, and destroy the Democratic party, or shall we take our course as we differ? For myself, I say neither.

If we have no regular nominee, we have time

to concentrate public sentiment in Missouri, and, I believe, in the nation, on an available, true and worthy candidate, under whose banner we can rally, and rescue the party and the Union from the dangers and calamities that now threaten us. In my opinion, Jno. C. Breckinridge is the proper man. Already the Democratic sentiment, in nearly all the Democratic States, has been concentrated on him, and surely Missouri will not separate from her Democratic sisters, and throw her vote away, and thereby increase the chances and hopes of the Republican party. Such a course would be suicidal. If we can succeed in electing any Democrat, it can only be Breckinridge under the existing state of things. It is a fact well known that he is the choice of the Democracy of every southern State, and also in several northern States; while the fact is equally well known that Douglas has so embittered the feelings of thousands of Democrats, North and South, that they will not support him.

Whether that feeling towards Douglas is right or wrong is not the question. We must take things as we find them and know them to exist, and then shape our course to the best advantage. This prejudice to Douglas is so strong in different parts of the Union, that even Missouri should be induced to vote for him, were it not for his personal popularity. I will here present a familiar case by way of illustration. Under the Constitution we have a right to reclaim fugitive slaves. For many years this recognized right was sufficient, until evil-disposed persons attempted to defeat and destroy that right. Then it became necessary for Congress to "intervene," by passing a law, approved by George Washington, affording remedies to enforce the right.

The political sentiments of the Democracy of Missouri have been repeatedly declared, and no one pretends that Douglas entertains the same opinions on the subject of slavery. The contrary is true. His opinions on that subject are directly in conflict with ours. And yet, strange to say, some of his admirers are not only his apologists, but undertake to prove the propriety of his opinions. It seems to me that such persons permit their ardent zeal to drive them into postions which they had not intended. A few words will explain the grave errors of Judge Douglas:

In the first place he holds that slavery, and the right to hold slaves, depend entirely upon the local laws of the States, and cannot go an inch beyond. All the Republicans in the United States hold the same doctrine. But the Supreme Court has expressly decided the contrary.

In the next place, Douglas says the Territorial Government established by Congress has the right, while a Territory, to exclude slavery by legal means, notwithstanding the decision of the court as to the constitutional right of any citizen to take slavery there. To render plausible his last named position, he resorts to his doctrine of "popular sovereignty," and under that he claims that the Territory has as much right to exclude slavery as the State of Pennsylvania. It will be recollect that all who have paid attention to this important subject, that the Wilmot Proviso was urged by the Abolitionists, and was intended to exclude slavery from the Territories by act of Congress, and it was claimed by them that Congress had full power to make the exclusion, and

that the measure would have the effect of hemming in slavery—prevent all expansion—and finally force the slaveholding States to emancipate their slaves, or abandon those States to the blacks, or become involved in wars of insurrection and extermination. The attempt thus to endanger the property and lives of the people justly excited and alarmed the South. They at once resisted the passage of any such law, and receiving assistance from a majority portion of the North, the measure was ultimately defeated.

During the discussion, it was contended by the Abolitionists that Congress possessed the power to prohibit slavery, and also that a Territory could not go into a Territory, or anywhere outside of a slaveholding State, without a law establishing the right.

On the other hand, our friends North and South, denied the power of Congress, and also insisted that the Federal Constitution recognized slaves as property, and any citizen of the United States could go into any of our Territories open for settlement, and there hold his slave property by virtue of the Constitution. Here, then, were presented two important points of difference, which, in fact, involve the whole question. At this point in the controversy, the doctrine of non-intervention was proposed, which was that Congress should neither prohibit nor establish slavery; and the other point, the Constitutional question was left for the courts to determine. On this basis, the question was settled. Instead of a law of Congress to prohibit slavery forever, as proposed by Abolitionists, it was submitted to the people of the Territory to be decided and established their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and was called "popular sovereignty." As thus explained, many distinguished statesmen advocated "non-intervention" and "popular sovereignty," and all the speeches recently quoted touching this subject, are to be understood precisely in the manner the questions are here explained. But shortly afterward, another misunderstanding arose. One side contended that the Territorial Government could, at any time, exclude slavery; the other held that no exclusion or prohibition of slavery could be made at the time when a Constitution was rightly made for admission into the Union; and for this position, two satisfactory and conclusive reasons were assigned, to wit:

1st. That the right to settle the question of slavery was conceded to the people of the Territory, and not to the Territorial Government established by Congress, which Government could only have such power as Congress could rightfully grant; and that the people never could act in their sovereign capacity until they came to form their Constitution.

2d. That the power in the Territory, by whomsoever exercised, was "subject to the Constitution of the United States," and that, by virtue of it, the right existed to take and hold slaves in the Territory, of which the people could not be deprived—neither by Congress nor by the Territory during its existence as a Territory.

In the debate which followed this dispute, it was distinctly and unequivocally stated by General Cass and Judge Douglas, that if the Constitution gives the right to hold slaves in the Territory, there was no power on earth to take it away, neither Congress nor the Territorial authorities. (See Appendix Con. Globe, 34th Congress, first session, page 791.)

The question was permitted to remain, awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court to determine this controverted point; and that the judgment of the court should be adhered to as final and conclusive. Not merely that it should end the particular case before the court, for that is necessary so, but that the questions determined by the court should be deemed settled.

In 1857, the judgment of the court was pronounced; and the opinion of that high tribunal expressly determines that the Federal Constitution does of itself, give and secure the right to every citizen, to take and hold any species of property known to the Constitution, including slaves, into the common Territories. Also, that Congress has no power to impair that right; and also, that much less could the Territorial Government destroy that constitutional right; for it could only have such power as Congress granted to it, and Congress could not grant a power which is not possessed by itself.

This was supposed to end the whole matter, and the country rejoiced at the prospect of peace on the slave question, while at the same time, a solution was had which promised to secure the rights of all. But, unfortunately for the peace of the country and the harmony of the Democratic party, the subject was not permitted to remain at rest. The South had been fully vindicated; Gen. Cass, and such patriots, were content, but for some cause, Judge Douglas has revived the whole controversy with increased bitterness and animosity. It now threatens a serious disruption of the party, and, as a consequence, the triumph of Black Republicanism, with all its direful consequences.

But the property of the rule, and its non-observance this year in the case of Mr. Douglas, are incontestable truths, which cannot be for a moment doubted. And what is the claim of a nominee worth, when so seriously and so generally controverted as in this case? It is not to be denied that a large majority in nearly every Democratic State in the Union, utterly repudiate the idea that Douglas has been nominated. They are as intelligent, and we are bound to believe, as honest, as any other Democrats, and have the same right to judge and determine for themselves. They will not support him, and hence the whole moral force of a nomination is completely lost, whether they are right or wrong in their judgment. They must and will cast five-sixths of all the Democratic electoral votes, and surely every true man and patriot will treat them with the consideration due to brethren. They deny the nomination, and all obligation to support Douglas, and the whole moral force and efficacy of this so called nomination are gone forever.

It surely will not be claimed, or even thought of, by the most enthusiastic, that the pretended nomination of Douglas, will ever induce the Democrats to whom I refer, to extend their support under such circumstances. No! Its charm is destroyed—its potency gone. The facts of the case have dispelled all doubt. What, then, remains to be done? Shall we quietly submit to the election of a Black Republican, without an effort to prevent it, or shall we indulge in criminal and recriminatory, and destroy the Democratic party, or shall we take our course as we differ? For myself, I say neither.

If we have no regular nominee, we have time

to concentrate public sentiment in Missouri, and, I believe, in the nation, on an available, true and worthy candidate, under whose banner we can rally, and rescue the party and the Union from the dangers and calamities that now threaten us. In my opinion, Jno. C. Breckinridge is the proper man. Already the Democratic sentiment, in nearly all the Democratic States, has been concentrated on him, and surely Missouri will not separate from her Democratic sisters, and throw her vote away, and thereby increase the chances and hopes of the Republican party. Such a course would be suicidal. If we can succeed in electing any Democrat, it can only be Breckinridge under the existing state of things. It is a fact well known that he is the choice of the Democracy of every southern State, and also in several northern States; while the fact is equally well known that Douglas has so embittered the feelings of thousands of Democrats, North and South, that they will not support him.

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Now, it is decided that the same Constitution gives the right to the people to take and hold their slaves in the public Territories. It, therefore, any one attempts to destroy that admitted right, it will be the duty of Congress to provide the necessary remedy to secure this right, as in the case of fugitive slaves, which is the Father of this country. It is this assumption that is equally well known that Douglas has so embittered the feelings of thousands of Democrats, North and South, that they will not support him.

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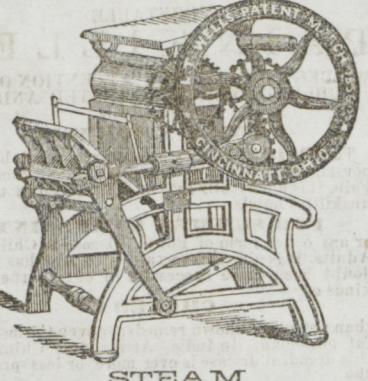
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WILL continue at his residence in South Frankfort, *Begins Second Wednesday in September*, and continue forty weeks. Tuition \$50, one half in advance, remainder first of February. No deduction for absence, or for entering few days after session begins. Tuition will be \$50, and will not be limited to thirty-five. A few boarders, not exceeding ten, will be taken in my family at a cost of \$200 each. This pay for tuition, board, lodging, fuel, and lights.

A good moral character must be maintained by pupils, and neglect of, or indifference to, prescribed duties *cannot* and *will not* be tolerated. A careful and honest grade of recitation will be kept and sent to parents. No pupil will be advanced in studies until prepared.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of Kentucky, State of New York, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1860.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Liverpool and London Insurance Com'y.

On the 1st day of January, 1860, Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. NAME AND LOCATION. The name of the Company is the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and is located in New York, 56 Wall and 59 and 61 Pine Street.

Second. CAPITAL. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$1,000,000. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$43,500.00. With its surplus and reserved funds, \$7,000.00.

Third. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand.....\$14,010.38

2. Real estate unencumbered—none.

3. Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unencumbered real estate—none. The same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying.

4. Debts due the company, otherwise secured by per vouchers accompanying—none.

5. Debts due the company for premiums, about—none.

6. The bonds and stocks owned by the company, securities accompanying—none. The same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying.

7. Debts due the company, otherwise secured by per vouchers accompanying—none.

8. Debts due the company for premiums, about—none.

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